

## THE WEATHER

Today—Fair and continued warm. Tomorrow—Probably the same. Highest temperature yesterday, 90; lowest, 66.

## THE WASHINGTON HERALD

BILL HART

—Young America's moving picture hero, writes his first story for Washington boys on page 4 of The Herald today.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1919.

ONE CENT In Washington and suburbs. Elsewhere Two Cents.

## ROP IN FOOD PRICES SEEN AS INQUIRIES NEAR

Congressional Groups Prepare to Investigate Costs in District.

Many include clothing and supervision also suggested—Army supplies to be sold here.

Food prices are dropping in the markets. With a sweeping Congressional inquiry impending and the announcement yesterday by the War Department that carload lots of surplus food supplies will be thrown in the market at 30 per cent reductions from cost to the Government to Washington housewives, food commission merchants yesterday voiced considerable concern over situation.

There was a general lowering of prices on perishable and in some instances on other commodities. The drop was slight, it is true, often only fractions of a cent, but it was considered significant that decreases were general, as indicated by quotations at Washington's principal depot, the Center Market.

Oliver Hastens Action. Representative William B. Oliver of Indiana, who has become one of the leading champions of cheaper food in Washington, yesterday received sanction of C. W. Hare, director of food plus for the army, to bring army supplies from Baltimore's stores for sale in Washington.

The plan was described in a bulletin issued yesterday by the War Department. Army surplus food will be sold to the public at prices 20 per cent below those paid for them by government. Only one carload at a time may be brought to this city, the department will allow ten cents per pound for the supplies. Housewives of Washington are expected to be a determination on the part of Senator Sherman and his fellow-committees to adopt stern measures to get at the real facts bearing on charges of extortion.

Early Consignment Likely. Before the probe is well under way is expected Washington will have received its first carload of army food in Baltimore.

Commissioner Gardner failed to get touch with John G. McGrath, president of the Citizens Food Council, yesterday, owing to the fact that Mr. McGrath had not returned from an out-of-town trip. If Mr. McGrath arrives in Washington by tomorrow morning he will immediately act to bring the first carload shipped with as little delay as possible.

Representative Oliver last night expected the probe with the progress in this city. He has sent a letter to his home town, Tuscaloosa, Ala., outlining plans for a similar probe.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

## ONNINO IS IGNORED ON RETURN TO ROME

Only two personal greetings at the station today to greet Baron Sonnino, former Italian foreign minister and peace commissioner, upon his return from Paris.

Baron Sonnino appeared to be disheartened. Problems of demobilization were discussed today by Premier Nitti, Gen. and Gen. Aldrich, minister of war.

Official and definite announcement with regard to the release of the French army classes is expected.

## Water Gurgles Adown Dry Gullies of Gotham

New York, July 3.—There is no doubt of it: there were many parched throats on July 1.

New York used 33,000,000 more gallons of water on that day than June 30, just twenty-four hours previous. This is the official reckoning of chief statistician of the water department.

## Forty-Two Put to Death By Hungarian Soviet

Budapest, July 1.—Forty-two persons were executed here and thirty-six imprisoned for long terms, a result of revolutionary court trials.

Thousands more persons are awaiting trial.

Huns Disagree on Republic.

Paris, July 3.—Reports from Weimar today stated that the second assembly of the constitution before the assembly resulted in heated discussion on the question of substituting the words "German Republic" for "German Empire." The issue of the debate was not known.

## Fourth to be Hot And Dry—Oh! Very Dry

It is going to be a hot and dry Fourth.

With no reference whatever to prohibition, it is going to be very dry—for the reason that there will be no rain today. At least that is what the weather man said last night.

He also said it will be hotter than ever. Mint juleps and a cold bottle will be in order, but not on the order.

The parade that starts down Pennsylvania avenue tonight at 7 o'clock will make a great impression in the asphalt.

The only hope the weather man gives for the coming heat blast is:

"Forget the heat, and it will forget you."

In other words, just imagine you are cool, and you will be. But suppose the imagination gets heated—what then?

## EXPECTS MEXICO TO BECOME 'DRY'

Wet Refugees from U. S. Due to Experience Shock, Says Gen. Aguilar.

New York, July 3.—Mexico may adopt prohibition very shortly, according to intimations today by General Candido Aguilar, commander in chief of the military forces of President Carranza, upon his departure from France on the French liner Lorraine. General Aguilar is going to Mexico as a personal representative of President Carranza on a diplomatic mission. When asked today if he thought Americans living near Mexico would travel into the country to obtain liquor, he replied:

"They probably will, and they certainly will be welcome. However, I don't think that would continue for any great length of time as I think that Mexico soon will go dry."

## WILSON TO TALK IN METROPOLIS

Arranges for Arrival and Reception in New York Tuesday Afternoon.

Aboard U. S. S. George Washington, July 3.—(By wireless)—President Wilson made arrangements today for his arrival in New York about 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The President was still working on his message to Congress and was preparing a message to the people for delivery July 4.

Before the George Washington's arrival the President probably will deliver a speech from the promenade deck of the liner to be transmitted to America later by wireless.

## MEXICANS MURDER AMERICAN OIL MAN

Lee Roy Mays, an American, of Livingston, Tex., was killed by Mexican rebels at Tepetate, in the Tampico oil district of Mexico, Tuesday night, the State Department has been advised. Mays was an oil-well driller for the Mexican Gulf Oil Company.

Acting Secretary of State Phillips has cabled the American embassy at Mexico City to make "urgent representations" to the Mexican government for arrest and punishment of the murderers, and for protection of Americans in the Tampico district.

## Flu Epidemic Killed Six Million in India

Calcutta.—Six million deaths from flu occurred in India last year, according to a report just issued by Maj. Norton White, sanitary commissioner. White said this exceeded the death rate from this disease in all countries of the world and is equivalent to half the mortality attributed to plague in the twenty-two years it has ravaged India. A curious fact is that flu deaths reached a higher proportion among British troops in India than among native troops.

## Italy to Free Foe Aliens

Rome, July 3.—A decree will be issued shortly, it was announced today, abolishing the measure which restricts the freedom of citizens of enemy countries still residing in Italy. Thousands of Austrians, Germans and Turks are now in concentration camps.

## DRY LAW HELPS "REDS," SAYS GOMPERS

Detroit Radicals Flourish Since Beer Was Denied Workmen.

MINERS IN OPEN REVOLT

Resent Rich Having Full Cellars While They Can't Get Drop.

Bolshevism follows prohibition, according to a report filed yesterday with the Senate Judiciary Committee by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"Such has been the result in Michigan, where Bolshevism has made enormous strides since the advent of prohibition in that State, the report charges.

Prior to May, 1918, when Michigan went dry, efforts of radical agitators to organize in that State were ineffective, although large sums of money were spent for propaganda purposes, Gompers declares. During fourteen months of prohibition, however, he asserts that "the alteration in Detroit conditions has been amazing, not to say sinister and threatening."

"Reds" Make Sinister Gains.

Here are some of the things which Gompers says have followed the advent of prohibition in Michigan:

"The House of the Masses, the home of the radicals in Detroit, has built up a membership of 21,000. There are 17,000 shareholders in this organization. They have a capital investment in their buildings of \$75,000.

"Over \$40,000 was spent in Detroit alone for propaganda work.

"The Labor Museum, another radical organization, has a capital investment of \$85,000 in its Detroit building.

"Since prohibition, the miners of Michigan have been turning in droves to the I. W. W."

Gompers' statement is based, it is said, on a report made to him by a trained investigator who was sent to Michigan and spent several weeks there examining every phase of the prohibition and radical questions. He submitted it to the committee as part of the protest of the Federation against the enactment of legislation depriving workmen of light wines and beer.

48 Radical Societies. Gompers' statement contains a list of forty-eight radical organizations in Detroit, of every race and every cult, all centering their propaganda upon the radical teachings of Lenin and Trotsky. He also publishes a list of 125 radical pamphlets and booklets which have been distributed by the hundreds of thousands in Detroit and throughout Michigan. Over 200,000 copies of the Russian Soviet constitution have been sold in the city of Detroit alone, the statement adds.

The radical movement thus referred to is not confined to the city of Detroit, it is asserted by Gompers in the following portion of his statement:

"The radical propaganda that is making headway so rapidly in Detroit is spreading throughout Michigan. In the upper peninsula the copper miners are in open revolt against the absence of their accustomed beer, which they regard as part of their daily diet. The dissatisfied miners are turning toward 'radicalism in shoals'.

Recent Rich Having Wine. The investigator who made the report to Gompers found that the resentment of the workmen was not alone due to the deprivation of beer, but that "indignation blazes forth" at the idea that while the poor man is thus deprived "the wealthy classes are in open revolt against the absence of their accustomed beer, which they regard as part of their daily diet. The dissatisfied miners are turning toward 'radicalism in shoals'.

"Also the many spirits in the Employers' Association are strong for prohibition in public, while privately they have carloads or trainloads of 'wet' goods for their own consumption in their city and country homes. At the sale of the late J. P. Morgan's wine-cellar, a prominent member of the Detroit Employers' Association purchased \$40,000 worth of choice wines and whiskeys. He has been one of the foremost supporters of prohibition for Michigan, loudly denouncing the working man who would squander a nickel on a glass of beer and thereby wreck his health and imperil his financial future.

Blames Prohibitionists. In the conclusion of his statement Gompers declares that prohibitionists will be responsible if the Bolshevik doctrine gains headway in this country. He says: "Oppressive legislation begets radical propaganda, and should Bolshevism ever obtain a foothold in this nation, which God forbid, the prohibitionists will not be free from responsibility."

## Korean Miners Fleece In Trust-Owned Town

Seoul.—Protests by Koreans and sympathetic Japs here have been made to the Japanese government against the conduct of a mining company near Pheungyang. The company took a large number of Korean miners from Seoul. Instead of being paid once a month the men get their wages at the end of each day. The company owns all the amusement houses, restaurants, stores, singing girls and disorderly resorts which surround the miners' living quarters. So each night the company gets back the money paid for the day's toil.

## The Fourth on the Rhine



## Nations of World to Unite Here In City's Greatest Celebration Of America's Independence Day

### FRENCH PUBLISH TEXT OF TREATY

Sec. Lansing's Refusal to Release Triple Pact Ignored by Paris.

Paris, July 3.—Text of the proposed Anglo-French-American pact for the protection of France in case of attack on that country by Germany has been given out by the French foreign office and cabled to America, virtually over the head of the American peace commission.

Secretary Lansing refused to authorize its publication. It had been asserted yesterday that only official British sanction was lacking to give the text of the pact to the world.

Meantime, the French foreign office stole a march on both Britain and America, and American correspondents were quick to transmit the text to the United States.

Secretary Lansing asserted emphatically that it would be discourteous both to President Wilson and the United States Senate to publish the text before it had been laid before that body by the President himself.

### Army to Drop 53,000 Temporary Officers

All offices holding only commissions for the emergency, including applicants for permanent appointments, must be discharged from the army by September 30, according to peremptory orders issued yesterday by Secretary Baker.

It is estimated this order will dispose of about 53,000 officers, the signing of the armistice, tainted for various reasons since the signing of the armistice.

Mr. Baker also ordered that officers of the permanent establishment be returned to their regular grade. The work of carrying out the orders probably will be commenced tomorrow morning.

It is said only about 1,500 of the 170,000 emergency officers will have a chance of being retained in the regular army.

### "Law Abiding Irishmen" Are Promised Protection

London, July 3.—When presenting medals to the police at Dublin Lord French declared "the government was fully determined to maintain law and order."

"Law-abiding Irishmen," he said, "will have protection against murder, outrage and crime."

Representatives of Forty-Three Countries in Capital to Join with Countless Citizens in Observation that Marks Conclusion of Peace with Spectacles, Pageants and Pyrotechnics.

Medals of Honor to Be Conferred by Secretaries Daniels and Baker on District Sailors, Marines And Soldiers Who Were In Service at Home or Abroad.

This is the day of days. It marks an epoch in the history of Washington's innumerable patriotic celebrations that will go down on the records as the greatest Independence Day festival ever, for it is the first international celebration of world-wide peace.

Everybody is here. Representatives from forty-three nations of the world, down to the small boy with forty-three varieties of noises, are in our midst to make this a memorable event.

Vast Crowds Expected. One of the largest throngs ever assembled in Washington will line Pennsylvania avenue this evening at 7 o'clock during the parade, and record masses will fill the grounds near the White House and around the Capitol to view the ceremonies and pageantry.

The nations of the world, with floats and cars of brilliant colors and carrying their national emblems and insignia, will parade along the Avenue to the assemblage of diplomatic representatives to view the magnificent spectacles celebrating the return of world-wide peace. This occurs promptly at 8:30 p. m.

Secretaries to Appear. Flags of the United States, unfurled in celebration of the 143rd birthday of America, are flying from every lamp post, every public building and every business house along the line of the parade, and elsewhere.

This is particularly a peace celebration and marks for the first time the participation of all nations other than Germany and her allies in celebration of American independence.

The ceremonies will begin at 9:30 o'clock in the morning with the appearance of the first prime minister of a center.

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### WILSON GREETED WAR RISK HOSTS

Insured Service Men Urged By President to Have Policies Extended.

President Wilson yesterday sent an Independence Day message from the U. S. S. George Washington to the members of the nation's fighting forces who availed themselves of war insurance. The message, received by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, says:

"If it were possible, I should welcome the opportunity to speak to each one of you, who, by service in the great war, earned the right to Government insurance, and urge the wisdom of continuing this unusual protection to your dependents and yourselves.

"The Government will transform your policies, in whole or in part, from term insurance, arranged as a war measure, to such permanent forms as you may desire, and I urge your acceptance of the permanent protection which the generous terms of these policies afford.

"You have an exclusive right to this insurance because you served your country in its great crisis, and I am sure that in the years to come you will consider your Government insurance policy as a physical reminder that in the war with Germany you were the uniform of your country."

### Allies Would Eliminate Reds' Embargo on Food

Paris, July 3.—The big five today was considering possible the necessity of negotiating with the Hungarian Soviet government, which is interfering with traffic on the Danube to such an extent that food relief for other nationalities is being interfered with.

The council of ten disapproved the suggestion of the supreme economic council that postal and telegraph censorship be removed simultaneously with lifting of the blockade.

### Dominion for Ireland Gains Favor of Press

London, July 3.—The English press is showing an increasingly favorable disposition toward a proposal to make Ireland a dominion. The Daily Chronicle says editorially today: "It is clearly not probable that we may yet see De Valera himself proclaimed in London as the first prime minister of a center."

## Rest Cure Hits Arid Broadway In Its Cabarets

Joy Completely Absent From Erstwhile Vortex Of Hectic Gayety.

New York, July 3.—The din has been taken out of dinner, and New York cabaret managers are thinking of advertising their places as rest cures.

Prohibition has done it, they say. Business is reported to have fallen off 75 per cent.

Broadwayites refuse to drink soda pop. They are having their cabarets at home. And those who still frequent the cafes regard the shimmies of shimmy performances with an eye that sees not. They do nothing but read the papers to see if the lid, by any chance, has been tilted.

"They don't seem to have any fun any more," said R. C. McKenna, of Churchill's. "They might as well go out in the park and play with the squirrels."

Many large hotels and cafes are closing their cabarets or curtailing entertainments.

## BEER LOOP HOLE FEARED BY DRYS

Low-Power Brew Must Go, Says Lobbyist for Anti Forces.

"Dry" leaders in Congress have changed their minds about leaving a loophole for 3 1/2 per cent beer in the wartime prohibition enforcement legislation.

They declared last night that the original omnibus bill, with all its drastic provisions, will be put through regardless of what attitude President Wilson may take.

The President will not be willing to assume the responsibility for blocking, by his veto, a measure providing for the enforcement of a law already on the statute books, the prohibitionists assert.

This revised program of the "dry" was made known after another series of conferences in which Senators and Representatives, and representatives of the Anti-Saloon League participated.

The Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative agent of the league, said he is going ahead with his original plan. The provision of the war-time prohibition enforcement legislation defining intoxicating liquor as any beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol will be retained.

"The 'dry' bill may not be taken up in the House before Thursday of next week, instead of Tuesday, as was originally planned. A special rule for its consideration will be asked by Volstead on Tuesday.

But owing to the fact that Wednesday is calendar day, it is more than probable this measure will go over until Thursday.

Another test case involving wartime prohibition has been instituted by the Department of Justice in Philadelphia. It was stated at the Department today that this case is similar to the one which came up in Baltimore. A hearing is now pending, and it is expected that a decision will be had from the United States District Court in Philadelphia a few days.

### Two in Toils for Easing Dry Throats in Georgia

New York, July 2.—Charged with smuggling thousands of dollars' worth of liquor into Georgia, a dry State, Louis Elmslender and Jacob H. Middleman, Long Island City, were today arraigned before U. S. Commissioner McGoldrick in Brooklyn. Hearing was set for July 8 and bail fixed at \$3,000.

It is charged in one instance the men sent thirty suitcases of liquor to Savannah. Steps will be taken to extradite the men to Georgia.

The extent of Canada's seacoast is equal to half the circumference of the world.

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## BRITISH BLIMP NOW 1,625 MILES FROM SCOTLAND

Message Received by H. M. S. Tiger Indicates Dirigible Is Making 40 Knots.

SHOULD ARRIVE TODAY

Will Pass Over St. Johns, Dropping Mail, and Proceed to Mineola, N. Y.

London, July 3.—A wireless message from H. M. S. Tiger, received at the air ministry tonight, reports the dirigible R-34 in latitude 64.20 north, longitude 40 west, at 6:30 p. m. (Greenwich time).

This is approximately 1,625 nautical miles from the starting place and indicates an average speed of nearly forty knots an hour, showing that the dirigible has been making up for the time lost yesterday morning and afternoon on account of heavy fog and strong head winds.

Proceeding at this rate, the dirigible should reach St. Johns tomorrow morning about 5:30 a. m. New York time, and should reach Mineola Saturday morning about 8 o'clock, New York time.

Will Drop Mail.

It is believed that Major Scott's message to the air ministry last night saying, "Will arrive Friday morning," referred to the probable time of the dirigible's arrival over St. Johns where a bag of mail is to be dropped. This bag will contain letters for the governor general of Canada, and others. From St. Johns the course will be along the coast to Long Island.

Earlier in the day, H. M. S. Renown, which like the Tiger, had been stationed in mid-Atlantic to aid the dirigible by giving proper direction in case of necessity reported having picked up a message from R-34 shortly after noon. No position was given at that time. When the message was picked up flying conditions appeared to be ideal. The barometer was steady, the sky clear and wind about four miles an hour from the Northwest. The course of the airship during the day was West by South.

Weather Is Favorable.

At 6:11 a. m. (Greenwich time) the dirigible's position was reported as 62.20 North Latitude; 30 West Longitude and her rate of speed about thirty-six knots an hour.

Favorable weather had been encountered during the night and good progress was made under starlit skies, the airship maintaining an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The course was southwest, toward St. Johns, almost directly over the Glasgow-St. John's steamship route.

New York, July 3.—All ship operators and radio stations of the Marconi Wireless Company along the American and Canadian coast have been instructed to give right away to the signal "D. M. D." the call of the dirigible R-34. From now on the dirigible is expected to be in frequent touch with the stations and ships along this coast.

Latest news of the progress of the airship indicates that she will not reach her landing place at Mineola before Saturday morning.

### Boston Fishermen Strike For Higher Wage Scale

Boston, July 3.—The entire fish industry in Portland and this city was tied up today when 5,000 members of the fishermen's union went on strike.

The men claim the trouble lies with the dealers who, they say, refuse to listen to their demands for a living wage and a minimum price for fish.

### DuPont Gives Schools \$2,000,000.

Wilmington, Del., July 3.—Pierre S. DuPont, head of the DuPont Powder Company, has made a gift to the public schools of Delaware of \$2,000,000. Announcement of the gift was made this morning by Dr. Joseph H. O'Dell, director general of the service citizens of Delaware.